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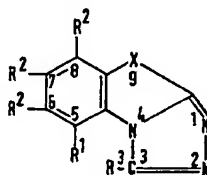
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(54) HETEROCYCLIC-FUSED TRIAZOLE DERIVATIVES AND THEIR USE IN CONTROLLING PLANT PATHOGENIC ORGANISMS

(71) We, ELI LILLY AND COMPANY, a Corporation of the State of Indiana, United States of America, of 307 East McCarty Street, Indianapolis, Indiana, United States of America, do hereby declare the invention, for which we pray that a patent may be granted to us, and the method by which it is to be performed, to be particularly described in and by the following statement:—

The present invention is directed to the composition comprising a surface active dispersing agent, and an active agent of the formula (I)



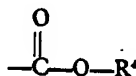
I

and the phytologically acceptable acid addition salts thereof,

wherein X represents —O— , —S— , —S(=O)— , or $\text{—S(=O)}_2\text{—}$;

R¹ and each R² independently represents hydrogen, halo, alkyl of C₁—C₃, alkoxy of C₁—C₃, or alkylthio of C₁—C₃;

R³ represents amino or when R¹ is hydrogen then R³ represents hydrogen, alkyl of C₁—C₁₁, cyclopropyl, hydroxy, alkoxy of C₁—C₃, mercapto, alkylthio of C₁—C₃, allylthio, propynylthio, benzylthio, halo, amino, (alkyl of C₁—C₃) amino, di(alkyl of C₁—C₃)amino, carbamoyl, thiocyanato, acetamido, trifluoromethyl or radical of the formula



wherein R⁴ represents sodium, potassium or alkyl of C₁—C₃, halomethyl, or mono- or di(alkyl of C₁—C₃)aminomethyl;

subject to the limitations (1) that at least two R²'s or at least one R² and R³, represent hydrogen; and (2) that when both R³ and R¹ represent groups other than

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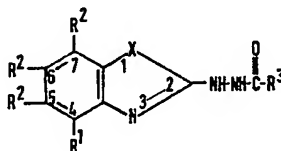
hydrogen, such groups together do not contain more than six carbon atoms.

Further this invention is directed to the method for controlling a plant-pathogenic organism which comprises applying to a locus of the organism an effective amount of an active agent having the formula I as defined above.

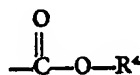
The scope of compounds serving as active agent in accordance with the present invention is as defined hereinabove. Where the term "halo" is employed, it refers to fluorine, chlorine, bromine, and iodine, only. Those moieties defined herein as alkyl (alone or as part of composite terms) and alkoxy can be branched- or straight-chain. Where R^2 represents di(alkyl of C_1-C_3)amino, the alkyl groups can be the same or different. In the instance of the salts, the term "phytologically-acceptable" is used to designate acids which do not in salt form produce phytotoxicity. The choice of the acid is otherwise not critical, although a given anion may in some instances exhibit special advantages, such as ready solubility and ease of crystallization. Representative and suitable acids include the following: hydrochloric, hydrobromic, hydriodic, sulfuric, phosphoric, nitric, acetic acid, trifluoroacetic acid, acrylic acid, *o*-amino-benzenesulfonic acid, bromoacetic acid, citric acid, cyclohexane-1,1-dicarboxylic acid, formic acid, maleic acid, malonic acid, oxalic acid, *p*-toluenesulfonic acid and methanesulfonic acid.

The compounds to be employed in accordance with the present invention are prepared by a variety of synthetic methods. Several methods, however, are generally applicable.

A first method generally useful in the preparation of the compounds to be employed in accordance with the present invention is the cyclization of a 2-(2-acylhydrazino)-benzoxazole or 2-(2-acylhydrazino)benzothiazole:



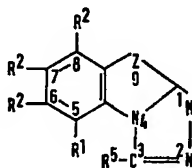
to the corresponding compound of Formula I. The reaction is useful for the preparation of compounds of Formula I wherein X represents oxygen or sulfur and R^3 represents hydrogen, alkyl as defined, cyclopropyl, trifluoromethyl, or



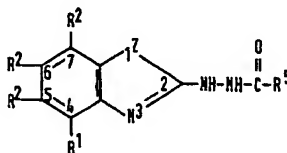
and R^4 represents alkyl of C_1-C_3 . Where the identity of R^3 is otherwise, various other synthetic routes, discussed below, are preferred. In general, this synthesis route is useful regardless of the identity of R^1 and R^2 .

The desired cyclization is readily achieved by refluxing the 2-(2-acylhydrazino)-benzoxazole or 2-(2-acylhydrazino)benzothiazole in phenol. Cyclization yields the desired product and water as by-product. Separation and if desired purification are carried out in conventional procedures.

A further method of synthesis is a method for the preparation of a compound of the formula

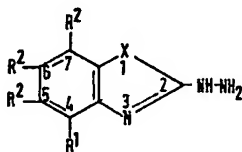


which method comprises reacting, at a reaction temperature of from 0° to 250°C , a corresponding 2-(2-acylhydrazino)benzoxazole or benzothiazole of the formula



with polyphosphoric acid. In the above and succeeding formulae, each R^2 independently represents hydrogen, halo, alko of C_1-C_3 , alkoxy of C_1-C_3 , or alkylthio of C_1-C_3 ; Z represents oxygen or sulfur; and R^3 represents hydrogen, alkyl

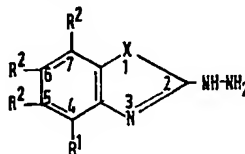
- 5 of C_1-C_{11} , cyclopropyl, trifluoromethyl, or a radical of the formula $\text{—}\overset{\text{O}}{\parallel}\text{C—O—alkyl}$ of C_1-C_3 , subject to the limitations (1) that at least two R^2 's, or at least one R^2 and R^3 , represent hydrogen; and (2) that when both R^3 and R^1 represent groups other than hydrogen, such groups together do not contain more than six carbon atoms. 5
- 10 In carrying out the reaction, the 2-(2-acylhydrazino)benzoxazole or benzothiazole starting material is contacted with the polyphosphoric acid. An inert liquid can be used as a reaction medium, but since polyphosphoric acid is itself a liquid, it is preferred to use only polyphosphoric acid in excess. Condensation to the compound of Formula I occurs at a reaction temperature of from 0° to 250°C . Preferably, the 2-(2-acylhydrazino)benzoxazole or benzothiazole and polyphosphoric acid are mixed and the mixture heated to higher temperatures within the reaction, such as 10 temperatures from 100° to 200°C . Some of the desired product is obtained at once upon the contacting of the reactants within the reaction temperature range; but higher yields are obtained by maintaining the mixture for a period of time, from several minutes to several hours or more. 10
- 15 Separation of the product is readily achieved by pouring the reaction into water and filtering off or extracting the product. Other conventional methods can also be used for separation and for purification where that is desired. 15
- 20 A third synthetic method generally applicable to the preparation of the compounds to be employed in accordance with the present invention is the reaction of a 2-hydrazinobenzoxazole or 2-hydrazinobenzothiazole; 20
- 25 25



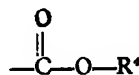
with an ortho ester of the formula



- 30 This synthetic route is useful for the preparation of those compounds of Formula I wherein X represents oxygen or sulfur and R^3 represents hydrogen, methyl, ethyl, or cyclopropyl. As in the first synthetic method, the identity of R^1 and R^2 groups is not critical. The reaction consumes the reactants in equimolecular amounts, producing the desired compound and the corresponding alkanol as by-product. An inert liquid is conveniently employed as reaction medium. The reaction goes forward under a wide range of temperatures, such as from 25° to 200°C , but better yields are more rapidly achieved by conducting the reaction at the reflux temperature of the reaction mixture. Separation, and, if desired, purification, are carried out in conventional procedures. 30
- 35 35
- 40 A fourth method generally useful in the preparation of the compounds to be employed in accordance with the present invention is the condensation of a 2-hydrazinobenzothiazole or benzoxazole: 40
- 40 40



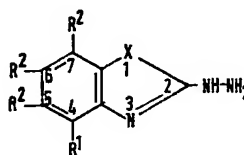
with an acid of the formula $R^3\text{---COOH}$. The reaction is useful for the preparation of those compounds of Formula I wherein X represents oxygen or sulfur and R^3 represents hydrogen, alkyl as defined, cyclopropyl, trifluoromethyl or



and R^4 represents alkyl of $C_1\text{---}C_3$. Where the identity of R^3 is otherwise, other synthetic routes are preferred. In general, this synthesis route is useful regardless of the identity of R^1 or R^2 .

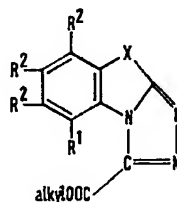
To effect this condensation reaction, the reactants are contacted with one another. The reaction consumes the reactants in equimolecular amounts, producing the desired compound and water as by-product. Although an inert solvent can be employed, the acid reactant is typically a liquid and an excess thereof is more conveniently used. The reaction goes forward under a wide range of temperatures, but better yields are more rapidly achieved by conducting the reaction at the reflux temperature of the reaction mixture. Separation, and, if desired, purification, are accomplished in conventional procedures.

Various other synthetic methods are required for those compounds wherein R^3 represents certain moieties. Where R^3 represents ---OH , the compounds are prepared by reacting a 2-hydrazino-benzoxazole or benzothiazole:



with urea. Likewise, where R^3 represents SH , the compounds are prepared by reacting the same precursor compounds with potassium hydroxide and carbon disulfide. In either case, subsequent alkylation converts the initial products to those compounds wherein R^3 represents alkoxy, alkylthio, allylthio, propynylthio, or benzylthio. Compounds wherein R^3 represents amino are prepared by reacting the same 2-hydrazino-benzoxazole or 2-hydrazinobenzothiazole with cyanogen bromide.

Yet other compounds to be employed in accordance with the present invention are derived from a cyclization product:



by conventional reactions. Included among such reactions are hydrolysis of the

ester to the sodium or potassium salt ($R^3 = \text{---C(=O)O---sodium or potassium}$); and aminolysis of the ester to form the amide ($R^3\text{---carbamoyl}$). Acylation of the 3---NH_2 compound yields the acetamido group ($R^3\text{---acetamido}$) or other amides; and

reduction of such amides yields substituted amine groups (R^3 -(alkyl of C_1-C_3)-amino or di(alkyl of C_1-C_3)-amino).

The R^3 = halo and thiocyanato compounds are obtained from the corresponding compound of Formula I wherein R^3 = H. This compound is reacted with a halogenating agent, such as an N-halosuccinimide. Other halogen derivatives not readily obtainable by N-halosuccinimide reaction can be obtained by known halogen exchange reactions, such as the Finkelstein reaction. The 3-halo compounds can also be employed as precursors to the 3-substituted amino, 3-lower alkoxy, and other 3-substituted compounds defined by Formula I. Thus, the 3-halo compound can be reacted with NaSCN to introduce the 3-thiocyanato group. Those compounds wherein R^3 represents halomethyl are readily prepared by reacting the corresponding compounds wherein R^3 represents methyl with a halogenating agent, and optionally converting by the Finkelstein reaction, as discussed above for the preparation of compounds where R^3 represents halogen. Those compounds wherein R^3 represents mono or di(alkyl of C_1-C_3)-aminomethyl are prepared from the unsubstituted compound by the Mannich reaction. In the conduct of these numerous reactions, effecting the identity of the R^3 substituents, reference is directed to *Synthetic Organic Chemistry*, Wagner and Zook (John Wiley and Sons, Inc., New York, 1956); and to *Advanced Organic Chemistry*, Fieser and Fieser (Reinhold Publishing Co., New York, 1961).

The foregoing methods are useful for the preparation of products of Formula I essentially regardless of the identity of the R^1 or R^2 substituents. Generally, it is preferred that the substituents of the specified identity already be present on the starting compound. Sometimes, however, it is preferred to conduct the foregoing methods with a starting compound bearing a different substituent than that ultimately desired, and then convert the substituent on the resulting thiazolobenzoxazole or triazolobenzothiazole to the desired substituent. Also, a compound bearing an additional substituent, notably a carboxyl, can be employed and then the carboxyl can be removed by decarboxylation. Reference is made to *Synthetic Organic Chemistry*, *supra*, and to *Advanced Organic Chemistry*, *supra*.

The compounds of Formula I wherein X represents $\begin{array}{c} \text{O} \quad \text{O} \quad \text{O} \\ \uparrow \quad \swarrow \quad \searrow \\ \text{—S—} \quad \text{or} \quad \text{—S—} \end{array}$ are readily prepared by oxidation of the corresponding benzothiazole ($X=S$) compound.

The compounds defined by Formula I form acid addition salts with acids. The salts are prepared in conventional procedures, by the reaction in a suitable solvent of the compound of Formula I as a free base with the desired acid. Separation and, if desired, purification, are carried out in established procedures. Generally, such salts are 1:1 salts. However, certain of the compounds of Formula I — those wherein R^1 , R^2 or R^3 is or comprises an amino or substituted amino group — form salts of two or more acid moieties per moiety of the compound of Formula I. Also, in the case of dibasic or polybasic acids, salts may form of two or more molecules of compound of Formula I per molecule of acid. Such di or poly salts are also within the scope of the present invention. In order that the salts be useful in the practice of the present invention, phytolegically acceptable salts are preferred.

The following examples illustrate the synthesis of the compounds to be employed in accordance with the present invention.

EXAMPLE 1:

s-TRIAZOLO(3,4-b)BENZOTHIAZOLE

2-Hydrazinobenzothiazole (125 grams; 0.76 mole), ethyl orthoformate (112.4 grams, 0.76 mole), and 2 liters of xylene were heated together with stirring in a three-necked five-liter flask. An 8-inch column with a condenser was placed in one neck. The reaction was heated to 105°C. and soon all the solid had gone into solution and the solution turned red. Ethanol began to distill from the reaction and about 125 milliliters of it was collected before the reaction was stopped and allowed to cool to room temperature. The yellow precipitate was collected and triburated with diethyl ether. The s-triazolo(3,4-b)benzothiazole product thus obtained was recrystallized from chloroform, m.p. 174.5—7°C.

EXAMPLE 2:

3-TRIFLUOROMETHYL-s-TRIAZOLO(3,4-b)BENZOTHIAZOLE

2-(2-(Trifluoroacetyl)hydrazino)benzothiazole (17.8 grams) was mixed with phenol (44.5 grams) and refluxed for twenty-four hours. The reaction mixture was then steam distilled to remove the phenol, and the oil remaining was extracted with

chloroform/water. The chloroform was subsequently stripped and the remaining material, the desired 3-trifluoromethyl-*s*-triazolo(3,4-*b*)benzothiazole product, recrystallized from ethyl acetate. The product so obtained melted at 140—1°C.

EXAMPLE 3:

s-TRIAZOLO(3,4-*b*)BENZOTHAZOLE-3-THIOL

2-Hydrazinobenzothiazole (300 grams), potassium hydroxide (100 grams), and 225 milliliters of carbon disulfide were refluxed for sixty hours in 5500 milliliters of ethanol. A light yellow solid began precipitating out shortly after the beginning of reflux. The solid was collected by filtration and dissolved in water to which 1500 milliliters of 0.5N hydrochloric acid were added. The mixture thickened; the desired *s*-triazolo(3,4-*b*)benzothiazole-3-thiol product was collected by filtration, m.p. 242°C.

EXAMPLE 4:

3-AMINO-*s*-TRIAZOLO(3,4-*b*)BENZOTHAZOLE HYDROBROMIDE

2-Hydrazinobenzothiazole (275 grams; 1.64 mole) was suspended in 2.5 liters of methanol and cyanogen bromide (174 grams; 1.64 moles) added in portions with stirring. After all the cyanogen bromide had been added, the reaction mixture thickened and the temperature began to rise. The reaction mixture was cooled with an ice bath and one-half of the contents removed and transferred to another flask. About 1 liter of methanol was added to each of the halves and each heated with stirring, to reflux. At reflux temperature, a clear red solution was observed and soon a light brown precipitate began to form. Refluxing was continued for five hours. The reaction mixture was then cooled and most of the solvent removed on a steam bath. Diethyl ether was added with further cooling, to produce a yellow precipitate, the desired 3-amino-*s*-triazolo(3,4-*b*)benzothiazole hydrobromide. It was collected and washed with petroleum ether. The product was purified by dissolving it in a minimal amount of boiling water and filtering the insolubles from solution. The filtrate was then cooled, resulting in reprecipitation of the product. After recrystallization from methanol/diethyl ether and then methanol alone, the product melted at 260—2°C.

EXAMPLE 5:

s-TRIAZOLO(3,4-*b*)BENZOTHAZOL-3-OL

2-Hydrazinobenzothiazole (100 grams) and urea (100 grams) were fused on an oil bath at about 180°C. for about an hour, by which time the molten material had solidified and evolution of ammonia had ceased. The solid thus obtained, the desired *s*-triazolo(3,4-*b*)benzothiazol-3-ol, was recrystallized twice from methanol, m.p., 235°C.

EXAMPLE 6:

3-METHYLTHIO-*s*-TRIAZOLO(3,4-*b*)BENZOTHAZOLE

s-Triazolo(3,4-*b*)benzothiazole-3-thiol (238 grams; 1.14 mole); sodium hydroxide (50 grams; 1.25 mole) and methyl iodide (325 grams; 2.30 mole) were mixed together in 2500 milliliters of water, and the mixture heated to reflux and refluxed for about forty-five minutes. The heat was then increased and the reflux condenser removed to allow the excess methyl iodide to evaporate. The solid material that had formed, the desired 3-methylthio-*s*-triazolo(3,4-*b*) benzothiazole, was collected on a filter. The water solution was cooled. The collected solid was dissolved in ethyl acetate (about 2500 ml.) and recrystallized. Another crop of the desired product crystallized out of the water. The combined crop melted at 129—30°C.

EXAMPLE 7:

3-BROMO-*s*-TRIAZOLO(3,4-*b*)BENZOTHAZOLE

s-Triazolo(3,4-*b*)benzothiazole (6.4 grams; 0.0366 mole) was slurried with 200 milliliters of carbon tetrachloride, with stirring, at room temperature, and then heated. N-Bromosuccinimide (6.8 grams; 0.0366 mole plus 5 percent) was added and the solution refluxed and a pinch of azobisisobutyronitrile added to initiate the reaction. Subsequently the reaction mixture was filtered to separate blackish crystals, which were washed with carbon tetrachloride. The carbon tetrachloride was removed by evaporation, to yield a purple solid. This was chromatographed on a column packed with silica gel and eluted with ethyl acetate. The second portion was analyzed by elemental analysis and NMR, which confirmed its identity as the expected 3-bromo-*s*-triazolo(3,4-*b*)benzothiazole, m.p. 166—7°C.

EXAMPLE 8:

3-CHLORO-*s*-TRIAZOLO(3,4-*b*)BENZOTHIAZOLE 9,9-DIOXIDE

3-Chloro-*s*-triazolo(3,4-*b*)benzothiazole (10.5 grams) was dissolved in 100 milliliters of methylene chloride and cooled to 0°C. *m*-Chloroperbenzoic acid (10.2 grams) was added portionwise, with stirring, in 125 milliliters of methylene chloride. The reaction mixture was then refluxed for an hour, another 10.2 grams of *m*-chloroperbenzoic acid in 125 milliliters of methylene chloride added, and the reaction mixture refluxed for a second hour. The reaction mixture was taken to dryness *in vacuo*. The reaction mixture was then run through a column of silica gel and eluted, initially with benzene, which was then changed gradually to ethyl acetate. The first portion collected was confirmed by IR, NMR, elemental analysis, and mass spectroscopy as the desired 3-chloro-*s*-triazolo(3,4-*b*)benzothiazole 9,9-dioxide product, m.p., 218—20°C.

EXAMPLE 9:

3-METHYL-*s*-TRIAZOLO(3,4-*b*)BENZOTHIAZOLE
p-TOLUENESULFONATE

3-Methyl-*s*-triazolo(3,4-*b*)benzothiazole (2 grams) was dissolved in 50 milliliters of ethanol. To this solution, 2 grams of *p*-toluenesulfonic acid was added, with stirring. After thorough mixing, the reaction mixture was heated to 90°C. and maintained at 90°C. for one hour. Solvent was thereafter removed under reduced pressure, yielding the desired salts as a solid. It was recrystallized from ethanol, m.p., 163—4°C. NMR confirmed its identity. After a second recrystallization from ethanol, elemental analysis showed the following:

Analysis, Calc.:	C, 53.17;	H, 4.18;	N, 11.73.
Found:	C, 53.29;	H, 4.19;	N, 11.71.

EXAMPLE 10:

3-(TRIFLUOROMETHYL)-*s*-TRIAZOLO(3,4-*b*) BENZOTHIAZOLE

1-(2-Benzothiazolyl)-2-(trifluoroacetyl)hydrazine (2.5 grams) was slurried with 75 milliliters of polyphosphoric acid and the slurry heated to 160°C. for four hours. The reaction mixture was then poured over ice, causing the precipitation of the desired 3-(trifluoromethyl)-*s*-triazolo (3,4-*b*)benzothiazole product. It was separated by filtration and dissolved in chloroform, and the solution filtered through charcoal. The chloroform was then removed by evaporation under reduced pressure, yielding a purified product, which, after recrystallization from ethanol, melted at 139—41°C.

EXAMPLE 11:

3-(DIMETHYLAMINOMETHYL)-*s*-TRIAZOLO(3,4-*b*)BENZOTHIAZOLE
HYDROCHLORIDE

A mixture of *s*-triazolo(3,4-*b*)benzothiazole (7.5 grams; 0.042 mole), paraformaldehyde (2.52 grams), dimethylamine hydrochloride (4.48 grams), and isoamyl alcohol (15.5 milliliters) was refluxed for 7 hours. The reaction mixture was then cooled overnight; the desired 3-(dimethylaminomethyl)-*s*-triazolo(3,4-*b*)benzothiazole hydrochloride product precipitated and was separated by filtration. It was subsequently washed with ether and then recrystallized from ethanol/ether, m.p., 245—6°C.

EXAMPLES 12—36:

Other representative compounds, prepared in the methods described and exemplified hereinabove using analogous starting materials, are the following:

3-Amino-*s*-triazolo(3,4-*b*)benzoxazole hydrochloride, m.p. 220°C. (dec.)

s-Triazolo(3,4-*b*)benzoxazole, m.p. 162—3°C.

3-Ethylthio-*s*-triazolo(3,4-*b*)benzothiazole, m.p., 105—7°C.

3-(2-Propynylthio)-*s*-triazolo(3,4-*b*)benzothiazole, m.p., 165—6°C.

3-(Propylthio)-*s*-triazolo(3,4-*b*)benzothiazole, m.p., 81—3°C.

3-Ethyl-*s*-triazolo(3,4-*b*)benzothiazole, m.p., 115—6°C.

3-Methyl-*s*-triazolo(3,4-*b*)benzothiazole, m.p. 146—8°C.

3-Methyl-*s*-triazolo(3,4-*b*)benzoxazole, m.p., 175—8°C.

3,6,7-Trimethyl-*s*-triazolo(3,4-*b*)benzothiazole, m.p., 243—5°C.

3-Undecyl-*s*-triazolo(3,4-*b*)benzothiazole, m.p., 68—70°C.

3-Amino-5-chloro-*s*-triazolo(3,4-*b*)benzothiazole hydrobromide, m.p., 240—2°C.

3-Chloromethyl-*s*-triazolo(3,4-*b*)benzothiazole, m.p., 177—9°C.

- 3-Chloro-*s*-triazolo(3,4-*b*)benzothiazole, m.p. 149—51°C.
 6,7-Dimethyl-*s*-triazolo(3,4-*b*)benzothiazole, m.p. 272—4°C.
 7-Methoxy-*s*-triazolo(3,4-*b*)benzothiazole, m.p. 178—81.5°C.
 3-Acetamido-*s*-triazolo(3,4-*b*)benzothiazole, m.p., 270—2°C.
 5 3-Methoxy-*s*-triazolo(3,4-*b*)benzothiazole, m.p., 155—6°C. 5
 7-Ethoxy-*s*-triazolo(3,4-*b*)benzothiazole, m.p., 162—3°C.
s-Triazolo(3,4-*b*)benzothiazol-3-yl thiocyanate, m.p., 209—10°C.
s-Triazolo(3,4-*b*)benzothiazole-3-carboxamide, m.p. 262—5°C.
 3-Pentyl-*s*-triazolo(3,4-*b*)benzothiazole, m.p., 95—6°C.
 10 3-Isopropyl-*s*-triazolo(3,4-*b*)benzothiazole, m.p., 78—80°C. 10
 3-Propyl-*s*-triazolo(3,4-*b*)benzothiazole, m.p., 129—31°C.
 3-Methyl-*s*-triazolo(3,4-*b*)benzothiazole hydrochloride, m.p., 239—40°C.
 3-Methyl-*s*-triazolo(3,4-*b*)benzothiazole hemisulfate, m.p., 210°2°C.

EXAMPLES 37—57:

- 15 Other representative compounds of Formula I are prepared as described in 15
 accordance with the foregoing teachings.

- s*-Triazolo(3,4-*b*)benzothiazole 9-oxide
 3-Cyclopropyl-*s*-triazolo(3,4-*b*)benzothiazole
 3-Methyl-*s*-triazolo(3,4-*b*)benzothiazole acetate
 20 3-Methoxy-*s*-triazolo(3,4-*b*)benzoxazole 20
s-Triazolo(3,4-*b*)benzoxazole phosphate
 3-Methyl-*s*-triazolo(3,4-*b*)benzoxazole
 3-Ethoxy-*s*-triazolo(3,4-*b*)benzothiazole
 3-Propoxy-*s*-triazolo(3,4-*b*)benzoxazole hydrobromide
 25 *s*-Triazolo(3,4-*b*)benzothiazole sulfate 25
 3-Allylthio-*s*-triazolo(3,4-*b*)benzothiazole
 3-(1-Propynylthio)-*s*-triazolo(3,4-*b*)benzoxazole
 3-Benzylthio-*s*-triazolo(3,4-*b*)benzothiazole
 3-Methylamino-*s*-triazolo(3,4-*b*)benzothiazole
 30 3-Diethylamino-*s*-triazolo(3,4-*b*)benzoxazole 30
 3-Propylamino-*s*-triazolo(3,4-*b*)benzothiazole
 Ethyl *s*-triazolo(3,4-*b*)benzothiazole-3-carboxylate
 Sodium *s*-triazolo(3,4-*b*)benzoxazole-3-carboxylate
 3,8-Dimethyl-*s*-triazolo(3,4-*b*)benzothiazole
 35 3-Chloromethyl-*s*-triazolo(3,4-*b*)benzoxazole 35
 Potassium *s*-triazolo(3,4-*b*)benzothiazole-3-carboxylate
s-Triazolo(3,4-*b*)benzoxazole phosphate.

- It has been discovered that the active agents (hereinafter referred to as
 40 "triazolobenzoxazole and triazolobenzothiazole compounds") are adapted to be 40
 employed for the control of plant pathogens, including fungal organisms and
 bacterial organisms. Thus, the triazolobenzoxazole and triazolobenzothiazole com-
 pounds can be employed for the control of such organisms as crown gall, rice blast,
 bean rust, powdery mildew and anthracnose. The compounds are particularly suited
 for the control of fungal organisms, and give particularly good results in the control
 45 of rice blast. 45

- The compounds can be employed and are effective when utilized in any of a
 number of embodiments. In accordance with prevalent practice, the compounds can
 be applied, and are effective against plant-pathogenic organisms when applied, to
 the foliage of plants susceptible to attack. In addition, the triazolobenzoxazole and
 50 triazolobenzothiazole compounds can be applied to seeds to protect the seeds and 50
 ensuing plants from the attack of plant-pathogenic organisms. Also, the compounds
 can be distributed in soil to control plant-pathogenic organisms. It has been found
 that many of the compounds are translocated through plants, so that in this last
 embodiment, control is achieved of foliage-attacking organisms as well as organisms
 55 which attack other plant parts. 55

- Most broadly, the method of the present invention for the control of plant-
 pathogenic organisms comprises applying to a locus of the organisms an effective
 amount of one or more of the triazolobenzoxazole and triazolobenzothiazole com-
 pounds. The compounds can be used alone; but the present invention also embraces
 60 the employment of a liquid, powder, or dust composition containing one or more 60
 of the triazolobenzoxazole or triazolobenzothiazole compounds. Such compositions

are adapted to be applied to living plants without substantial injury to the plants. In preparing such compositions, the triazolobenzoxazole and triazolobenzothiazole compounds can be modified with one or more of a plurality of additaments including organic solvents, petroleum distillates, water or other liquid carriers, surface active dispersing agents, and finely divided inert solids. In such compositions, the triazolobenzoxazole or triazolobenzothiazole compound can be present in a concentration from 2 to 98 percent by weight. Depending upon the concentration in the composition of the triazolobenzoxazole or triazolobenzothiazole compound, such augmented compositions are adapted to be employed for the control of undesirable plant pathogens or employed as concentrates and subsequently diluted with additional inert carrier to produce the ultimate treating compositions. Preferred compositions are those comprising both a finely divided solid and a surface active agent.

The exact concentration of the triazolobenzoxazole or triazolobenzothiazole compounds employed in the composition for application to plant-pathogens and/or their habitats can vary provided an effective amount is applied either on the organism or its environment. The amount which is effective is dependent in part upon the susceptibility of the particular plant pathogen and upon the activity of the compound employed. In general, good results are obtained with liquid compositions containing from 0.001 to 0.1 percent or more by weight of triazolobenzoxazole or triazolobenzothiazole compound. With dusts, good results are usually obtained with compositions containing from 0.5 to 5.0 percent or more by weight of triazolobenzoxazole or triazolobenzothiazole compound. In terms of acreage application, good controls of plant pathogens are obtained when the compounds are applied to plots of growing plants at a dosage of from 0.5 to 5.0 or more pounds per acre.

In the preparation of dust compositions, the triazolobenzoxazole and triazolobenzothiazole compounds can be compounded with any of the finely divided solids such as pyrophyllite, talc, chalk or gypsum. In such operations, the finely divided carrier is ground or mixed with the triazolobenzoxazole or triazolobenzothiazole compound or wet with a solution of the same in a volatile organic solvent. Similarly, dust compositions containing the products can be compounded with various solid surface active dispersing agents such as fuller's earth, bentonite, attapulgite, and other clays. Depending upon the proportions of ingredients, these dust compositions can be employed for the control of plant pathogens or employed as concentrates and subsequently diluted with an additional solid surface active dispersing agent or with pyrophyllite, chalk, talc or gypsum, to obtain the desired amount of active ingredient in a composition adapted to be employed for the control of plant pathogens. Also, such dust compositions, when employed as concentrates, can be dispersed in water, with or without the aid of dispersing agents, to form spray mixtures.

Further, the triazolobenzoxazole and triazolobenzothiazole compounds or a liquid or dust concentrate composition containing such compounds can be incorporated in intimate mixture with surface active dispersing agents such as non-ionic emulsifying agents to form spray compositions. Such compositions are readily employed for the control of plant-pathogens or can be dispersed in liquid carriers to form diluted sprays containing the toxicants in any desired amount. The choice of dispersing agents and amounts thereof employed are determined by the ability of the agents to facilitate the dispersion of the concentrate in the liquid carrier to produce the desired spray compositions.

Similarly, the triazolobenzoxazole and triazolobenzothiazole compounds can be compounded with a suitable water-immiscible organic liquid and a surface active dispersing agent to produce emulsifiable concentrates which can be further diluted with water and oil to form spray mixtures in the form of oil-water emulsions. In such compositions, the carrier comprises an aqueous emulsion, i.e., a mixture of water-immiscible solvent, emulsifying agent and water. Preferred dispersing agents which can be employed in these compositions are oil-soluble and include the non-ionic emulsifiers such as condensation products of alkylene oxides with the inorganic acids, polyoxyethylene derivatives of sorbitan esters and complex ether alcohols. Suitable organic liquids which can be employed in the composition include petroleum oils and distillates, toluene, and synthetic organic oils. The surface active dispersing agents are usually employed in liquid compositions in the amount of from 0.1 to 20.0 percent by weight of the combined weight of the dispersing agent and active compound.

When operating in accordance with the present invention, the triazolobenzoxazole and triazolobenzothiazole compounds or a composition containing the compounds can be applied to the pathogens to be controlled, or to their habitats in any convenient fashion, e.g., by means of hand dusters or sprayers. Applications to the aboveground

portions of plants conveniently can be carried out with powder dusters, boom sprayers, high-pressure sprayers, and spray dusters. In large-scale operations, dusts or low-volume sprays can be applied from airplanes. In the use of the triazolobenzoxazole and triazolobenzothiazole compounds for the control of rice blast, specialized modes of application may be preferred, owing to the peculiar cultural conditions under which rice is grown. Such specialized methods include surface water application, soak treatment of plants to be transplanted and seed treatment; other methods will be obvious to those skilled in the art.

The following examples illustrate the utility of the triazolobenzoxazole and triazolobenzothiazole compounds for the control of plant pathogens and will enable those skilled in the art to practice the same.

EXAMPLES 58—76:

Various of the triazolobenzoxazole and triazolobenzothiazole compounds to be employed in accordance with the present invention were evaluated for the control of *Colletotrichum lagenarium* (anthracnose) on cucumber. These evaluations were conducted in accordance with the following procedure.

In each individual evaluation, a 4-inch pot containing sterilized soil, with a layer of vermiculite on the surface, was seeded with four cucumber seeds and held under normal greenhouse conditions. The seedlings were thinned to two plants; about fifteen days after the seeding, the foliage was sprayed with a solution of the respective compound, permitted to dry, and then inoculated by spraying it with a water suspension of conidia of *Colletotrichum lagenarium*.

Each triazolobenzoxazole or triazolobenzothiazole compound was formulated in conventional procedures. Typically, each compound was formulated by dispersing it in a specified amount of cyclohexanone containing a small amount of a blend of two sulfonate-nonionic surfactants, and then diluting with water to obtain an ultimate treating composition containing 400 parts of the given compound per million parts by weight of the ultimate composition, in addition to the cyclohexanone in a concentration of 0.67 percent and the surfactant blend in a concentration of 0.0353 percent.

The suspension of conidia was prepared by culturing the fungus in petri plates on orange juice agar at 24°C. for fourteen days. The plates were then flooded with distilled water and the surface scraped. The resulting aqueous suspension from four plates was filtered through cheesecloth, brought up to a volume of 50 milliliters, and used for spraying plants in about thirty-five pots.

After the plants had been inoculated, they were placed in a moist chamber at 18°C. for forty-eight hours, then removed and held for about nine days under normal greenhouse conditions, and then evaluated for control of anthracnose.

In each evaluation, there was a control, based on treatment by an aqueous control solution containing cyclohexanone and the surfactant blend in the same respective concentrations.

The results of the evaluations were as set forth in the following table, using the following disease rating system:

- 1—severe
- 2—moderately severe
- 3—moderate
- 4—slight
- 5—no disease

In the control pots, there was uniformly a heavy infestation of anthracnose on the cucumber plants. Phytotoxicity was uniformly non-existent or only slight in degree.

TABLE 1
Control of Anthracnose

Name of Compound	Disease Rating
3-Pentyl- <i>s</i> -triazolo(3,4- <i>b</i>)benzothiazole	4+
3-Trifluoromethyl- <i>s</i> -triazolo(3,4- <i>b</i>)benzothiazole	5
3-Chloro- <i>s</i> -triazolo(3,4- <i>b</i>)benzothiazole-9,9-dioxide	4-
<i>s</i> -Triazolo(3,4- <i>b</i>)benzothiazole-3-thiol	4+
3-Propyl- <i>s</i> -triazolo(3,4- <i>b</i>)benzothiazole	3-
3-Methyl- <i>s</i> -triazolo(3,4- <i>b</i>)benzothiazole	5
<i>s</i> -Triazolo(3,4- <i>b</i>)benzothiazole	5
<i>s</i> -Triazolo(3,4- <i>b</i>)benzoxazole	4
3-Ethylthio- <i>s</i> -triazolo(3,4- <i>b</i>)benzothiazole	5
3-Propylthio- <i>s</i> -triazolo(3,4- <i>b</i>)benzothiazole	5
1-Ethyl- <i>s</i> -triazolo(3,4- <i>b</i>)benzothiazole	5
3-Methyl- <i>s</i> -triazolo(3,4- <i>b</i>)benzothiazole	4+
3-Methyl- <i>s</i> -triazolo(3,4- <i>b</i>)benzoxazole	4+
3-Chloro- <i>s</i> -triazolo(3,4- <i>b</i>)benzothiazole	4+
3-Bromo- <i>s</i> -triazolo(3,4- <i>b</i>)benzothiazole	4+
6,7-Dimethyl- <i>s</i> -triazolo(3,4- <i>b</i>)benzothiazole	3+
7-Methoxy- <i>s</i> -triazolo(3,4- <i>b</i>)benzothiazole	3
3-Methoxy- <i>s</i> -triazolo(3,4- <i>b</i>)benzothiazole	5
<i>s</i> -Triazolo(3,4- <i>b</i>)benzothiazol-3-yl thiocyanate	3

EXAMPLES 77—83:

Representative triazolobenzoxazole and triazolobenzothiazole compounds were also evaluated for the control of the causative pathogen of crown gall disease (*Agrobacterium tumefaciens*) on tomato plants. Each such evaluation was conducted in accordance with the following procedure.

Three tomato seeds were planted in sand in 4-inch plastic pots, and later thinned to two plants. Meanwhile, an inoculum of *Agrobacterium tumefaciens* was grown in test tubes on homemade potato dextrose agar. The cultures were then flooded with sterile water to make the required amount of bacterial suspensions, which was used to inoculate the tomato seedlings at about four weeks following seeding. The inoculation was carried out by dipping a small insect mounting needle into the bacterial suspension and then passing the needle through the stem of each tomato plant. The plants were then removed from the sand and the roots of each placed in an aqueous solution in a large test tube, the solution containing the test chemical in a concentration of 40 ppm., 0.067 percent cyclohexanone, and 0.00353 percent surfactant, and sodium chloride in a concentration of 0.85 percent. The plants were held under normal greenhouse

conditions, with daily aeration, for about ten days. At this time, each plant was observed to determine the presence of crown gall disease.

A control was conducted by placing two inoculated plants in a solution in a separate test tube, which solution contained all ingredients except test chemical. This test tube was held and treated in all other respects exactly like the tubes containing the treated plants.

The results of the evaluations are presented in the following table, employing the same rating scales as in previous examples. All control plants showed extensive symptoms of crown gall disease. Phytotoxicity was in all instances either nonexistent or of only slight degree.

TABLE 2

Control of Crown Gall

Name of Compound	Disease Rating
3-Methylthio-s-triazolo(3,4-b)benzothiazole	5
s-Triazolo(3,4-b)benzothiazole	3
3-(Propylthio)-s-triazolo(3,4-b)benzothiazole	5
7-Methoxy-s-triazolo(3,4-b)benzothiazole	3-
3-Methoxy-s-triazolo(3,4-b)benzothiazole	3-
7-Ethoxy-s-triazolo(3,4-b)benzothiazole	3-
s-Triazolo(3,4-b)benzothiazole-3-carboxamide	3

EXAMPLES 84—88:

Various of the present triazolobenzoxazole and triazolobenzothiazole compounds were evaluated for the control of powdery mildew (*Erysiphe polyconi*) on beans. The evaluations were conducted as follows.

In 4-inch pots of soil, four bean seeds were planted, and later thinned to two seedlings. On the tenth day following seeding, a test chemical was applied to the young plants in the form of a composition formulated as described hereinabove in Examples 58—76. The treated plants were then placed near to and beneath other plants heavily infested with powdery mildew, to assure infestation of the treated plants by natural air currents. In this relationship, the plants were held under normal greenhouse conditions for about seven to ten days, at which time the plants were observed to determine the presence of symptoms of powdery mildew disease. A control was run with each evaluation; the control consisted of a group of four plants treated with a solvent-emulsifier solution containing no test chemical, also as described in Examples 58—76. The results are set forth in the following table, employing the same rating scales as in previous examples. In the controls, the bean plants uniformly showed heavy infestation by powdery mildew. Phytotoxicity was in all instances either nonexistent or of only slight degree.

TABLE 3

Control of Powdery Mildew

Name of Compound	Disease Rating
<i>s</i> -Triazolo(3,4- <i>b</i>)benzothiazole-3-thiol	3-
3-Ethylthio- <i>s</i> -triazolo(3,4- <i>b</i>)benzothiazole	3
6,7-Dimethyl- <i>s</i> -triazolo(3,4- <i>b</i>)benzothiazole	5
<i>s</i> -Triazolo(3,4- <i>b</i>)benzothiazole-3-carboxamide	3
3-Propyl- <i>s</i> -triazolo(3,4- <i>b</i>)benzothiazole	3

EXAMPLES 89—116:

Various triazolobenzoxazole and triazolobenzothiazole compounds were evaluated for the control of rice blast (*Piricularia oryzae*). The evaluation was carried out in accordance with the following procedure: a soil was prepared by blending together equal parts of masonry sand and shredded top-soil. The soil was placed in 4-inch pots and thickly seeded with rice seed. The seeded pots were then held under typical greenhouse conditions for about two weeks, by which time there were thick stands of rice seedlings in each pot.

Also, an aqueous suspension of conidia of the rice blast fungus was prepared. The fungus was cultured in petri dishes on rice polish agar at 28°C. After eight days, each plate was flooded with 20 milliliters of distilled water and the culture surface was scraped with a rubber policeman to separate conidia.

In each instance, a treating solution prepared as described in Examples 58—76 was sprayed onto the leaf surfaces of the rice stand in one pot, allowed to dry, and the foliage then inoculated with the aqueous suspension of conidia of the rice blast organism. In each instance, the treating solution contained 400 parts of the compound per million parts of ultimate solution, by weight. The pot was placed in a moist chamber at 18°C. and held there for forty-eight hours, then returned to the greenhouse and held under typical greenhouse conditions for six days. At this time, readings were made in accordance with the same disease rating scale reported in preceding examples. The control was conducted as follows: Pots of rice seedlings were sprayed with an aqueous solution of cyclohexanone and the same blend of two sulfonate-nonionic surfactants but containing no compound. Otherwise, the pots were treated identically.

The results of the evaluations are as reported in the following table. Not all of these evaluations were conducted simultaneously. In all tests, however, the untreated control pots showed extensive symptoms of rice blast. Generally, no phytotoxicity was observed; however, on a few of the treated pots, there was slight phytotoxicity.

TABLE 4

Control of Rice Blast

Name of Compound	Disease Rating
3-Trifluoromethyl- <i>s</i> -triazolo(3,4- <i>b</i>)benzothiazole	4
<i>s</i> -Triazolo(3,4- <i>b</i>)benzothiazol-3-thiol	4
3-Amino- <i>s</i> -triazolo(3,4- <i>b</i>)benzothiazole hydrobromide	4
<i>s</i> -triazolo(3,4- <i>b</i>)benzothiazol-3-ol	5
3-Methylthio- <i>s</i> -triazolo(3,4- <i>b</i>)benzothiazole	4+
<i>s</i> -Triazolo(3,4- <i>b</i>)benzothiazole	4+
3-Amino-4-triazolo(3,4- <i>b</i>)benzoxazole hydrochloride	3
<i>s</i> -Triazolo(3,4- <i>b</i>)benzoxazole	4+
3-Ethylthio- <i>s</i> -triazolo(3,4- <i>b</i>)benzothiazole	3
3-(2-Propynylthio)- <i>s</i> -triazolo(3,4- <i>b</i>)benzothiazole	3+
3-(Propylthio)- <i>s</i> -triazolo(3,4- <i>b</i>)benzothiazole	3+
3-Methyl- <i>s</i> -triazolo(3,4- <i>b</i>)benzothiazole	4+
3-Methyl- <i>s</i> -triazolo(3,4- <i>b</i>)benzoxazole	5
3-Chloro- <i>s</i> -triazolo(3,4- <i>b</i>)benzothiazole	5
3-Bromo- <i>s</i> -triazolo(3,4- <i>b</i>)benzothiazole	4+
6,7-Dimethyl- <i>s</i> -triazolo(3,4- <i>b</i>)benzothiazole	4+
7-Methoxy- <i>s</i> -triazolo(3,4- <i>b</i>)benzothiazole	3+
3-Acetamido- <i>s</i> -triazolo(3,4- <i>b</i>)benzothiazole	4
3-Methoxy- <i>s</i> -triazolo(3,4- <i>b</i>)benzothiazole	3+
7-Ethoxy- <i>s</i> -triazolo(3,4- <i>b</i>)benzothiazole	3
<i>s</i> -Triazolo(3,4- <i>b</i>)benzothiazol-3-yl thiocyanate	3
<i>s</i> -Triazolo(3,4- <i>b</i>)benzothiazole-3-carboxamide	3-
3-Chloro- <i>s</i> -triazolo(3,4- <i>b</i>)benzothiazole 9,9-dioxide	4+
3-Propyl- <i>s</i> -triazolo(3,4- <i>b</i>)benzothiazole	4
3-Pentyl- <i>s</i> -triazolo(3,4- <i>b</i>)benzothiazole	4+
3-Amino-5-chloro- <i>s</i> -triazolo(3,4- <i>b</i>) benzothiazole hydrobromide	3

TABLE 4 (Continued)

Name of Compound	Disease Rating
3-Dimethylaminomethyl-s-triazolo(3,4-b)benzothiazole hydrochloride	4-
3-Chloromethyl-s-triazolo(3,4-b)benzothiazole	3-

EXAMPLES 117—120:

Several other of the compounds to be employed in accordance with the present invention were evaluated for the control of rice blast. The evaluations were conducted in the same procedures as those reported in Examples 89—116 with these differences: several evaluations were conducted with each compound, and the concentrations of the respective compound were 250, 500, and 1000 parts per million. The results were as reported in the following table.

TABLE 5

Control of Rice Blast

Name of Compound	Conc. in Treating Solution (ppm.)	Disease Rating
3-Methyl-s-triazolo(3,4-b)benzothiazole p-toluenesulfonate	1000	5
	500	4+
	250	5
3-Methyl-s-triazolo(3,4-b)benzothiazole hemisulfate	1000	5
	500	5
	250	5
3-Undecyl-s-triazolo(3,4-b)benzothiazole	1000	3
	500	3-
	250	4+
3-Methyl-s-triazolo(3,4-b)benzothiazole hydrochloride	1000	5
	500	5
	250	2

EXAMPLES 121—124:

Certain of the triazolobenzoxazole and triazolobenzothiazole compounds to be employed in accordance with the present invention were also evaluated for control of rice blast when applied to the soil prior to planting. In these evaluations, a quantity of the respective compound was dissolved in ethanol, the solution sprayed with a DeVilbiss atomizer onto soil rotating in a drum, and the soil thus treated placed in 4-inch round pots having no drainage holes. The procedures were such as to constitute

- 5 a specified number of pounds of the compound per acre — 25, 12.5, 6.25, 5.0, 2.5, or 1.25 pounds per acre. The pots were then seeded to rice (variety, Nato) and held under typical greenhouse conditions for two weeks, at which time the rice seedlings were inoculated with conidia of *Piricularia oryzae*, the preparation and inoculation as described in the preceding examples, and held in a moist chamber at 18°C. for forty-eight hours. The pots were then removed and again held under greenhouse conditions for another five days. At this time, observations for disease severity were made; results are as reported below using the rating scale of preceding examples. 5
- 10 There were three replications per test and additionally a control utilizing soil treated only with an aqueous solution of the same concentration of ethanol. In the control plots, there were extensive symptoms of rice blast disease. 10

TABLE 6
Control of Rice Blast,
Pre-Plant Soil Incorporated Application

Compound	Rate of Application of Compound in Pounds Per Acre	Disease Rating
s-Triazolo(3,4-b)benzothiazole	25.0	4
	12.5	3+
	6.25	2+
3-Methyl-s-triazolo(3,4-b)benzothiazole	25.0	3+
	12.5	4+
	6.25	2+
3-Methyl-s-triazolo(3,4-b)benzoxazole	25.0	4+
	12.5	3
	6.25	3-
3-Chloro-s-triazolo(3,4-b)benzothiazole	25.0	5
	12.5	N.T.
	6.25	N.T.

* N.T. = Not tested.

EXAMPLES 125—126:

- 15 Various of the triazolobenzoxazole and triazolobenzothiazole compounds to be employed in accordance with the present invention were evaluated for control of rice blast (*Piricularia oryzae*) when applied to the surface of water-saturated soil in which rice was growing. 15
- 20 Rice (variety, Nato) was seeded in 4-inch round pots having no drainage holes. The soil was maintained in water-saturated condition throughout the test which was conducted under greenhouse conditions. 20
- About fourteen days after seeding, the seedlings were treated. Treatment was made by pouring onto the surface of soil in each pot a treating solution prepared as described in Examples 121—124. On the third day following treatment, the plants were inoculated with a pathogen suspension prepared as described in Examples 89—116

and placed in a moist chamber at 18°C. for forty-eight hours. The plants were then returned to normal greenhouse conditions and held for five days, at which time they were examined for the presence, and if present, degree of severity, of symptoms of rice blast.

5 Three replicates were run for each test. A control was also conducted for each test; the control consisted of usage of an aqueous solution containing 0.5 percent of ethanol, only. The results of the evaluations are reported in the following table. Control pots uniformly showed extensive rice blast disease symptoms.

5

TABLE 7
Control of Rice Blast,
Soil Surface Application

Compound	Rate of Application of Compound in Pounds Per Acre	Disease Rating
3-Chloro-s-triazolo(3,4-b)benzothiazole	25.0	4+
	12.5	4+
	6.25	3+
s-Triazolo(3,4-b)benzothiazole	25	4+
	12.5	4-
	6.25	3-

10 Various of the present triazolobenzothiazole compounds were evaluated for their efficacy in controlling rice blast when applied to the rice seed, by means of a seed soak.

10

15 The respective compound to be evaluated was dissolved in ethanol and diluted with water containing 0.1 percent of polyoxyethylene sorbitan monolaurate to obtain a treating solution containing the subject compound in a concentration of 250 parts of compound per million parts of total composition. All solutions uniformly contained 0.5 percent of ethanol and approximately 0.1 percent of the polyoxyethylene sorbitan monolaurate.

15

20 Twenty milliliters of each solution were placed in a separate 125-milliliter Erlenmeyer flask and 20 cc. (about 12.5 grams) of rice seed added (variety, Nato). Each flask was stoppered and shaken for forty-eight hours, at which time the rice was drained and rinsed with tap water.

20

25 The treated seed was thereafter planted in 4-inch square pots and held under typical greenhouse conditions. When the emerging rice seedlings had reached a height of 3 to 4 inches (about fourteen days after seeding) they were inoculated with a fungal suspension of *Piricularia oryzae* (rice blast) prepared as in Examples 89-116. The plants were then incubated in a moist chamber at 18°C. for forty-eight hours, after which they were returned to the greenhouse and held for about five days. They were then evaluated for disease severity, utilizing the rating system reported in preceding examples.

25

30 In each test, there were a plurality of three replicates and two controls: (1) water containing 0.5 percent ethanol and 0.1 percent of polyoxyethylene sorbitan monolaurate; and (2) plain water.

30

The results of these evaluations were as set forth in the following tables.

TABLE 8
Seed-Soak Evaluations

Compound	Conc. of Compounds in Treating Solution*	Grams of Compound/ 100 pounds Seed	Disease Rating
3-Methyl-s-triazolo- (3,4-b)benzothiazole	1000	45.4	4
	500	22.7	3
	250	11.4	2
3-Chloro-s-triazolo- (3,4-b)benzothiazole	1000	45.4	5
	500	22.7	4+
	250	11.4	3

*In ppm. (based on seed weight)

While the triazolobenzoxazole and triazolobenzothiazole compounds are useful in accordance with the present invention when employed individually or in combination with one another, the present invention also encompasses the use of these compounds in combination with other known fungicides, herbicides, or other plant treating substances.

The following examples illustrate such combined therapy.

EXAMPLE 129:

3-Methyl-s-triazolo(3,4-b)benzothiazole was evaluated for the control of rice blast when applied as a transplant root soak.

The compound was formulated in a plurality of aqueous suspensions containing varying concentrations of the subject compound but uniformly containing 0.05 percent of a polyoxyethylene sorbitan monolaurate and 1.0 percent of ethanol. The roots of 21-day-old rice plants were immersed for five minutes in the suspensions, 36 plants per suspension. The rice plants were then transplanted into containers of flooded soil. After the plants were well established, they were inoculated with *Piricularia oryzae*; the procedures were the same as described in preceding examples. Eleven days later, the plants were observed for rice blast and for crop injury. There were three replications per treatment rate. In addition to the rice plants treated with either of the subject compounds, a group of rice plants was root-soaked for five minutes in an aqueous solution containing 1.0 percent of ethanol and 0.05 percent of the same polyoxyethylene sorbitan monolaurate, and another group was root-soaked for five minutes with water alone, both to serve as controls.

The results were as set forth in the following table. Rice blast ratings were made by the same scale as previously used; crop injury was rated on a scale of 0—10 with 0 = all plants healthy and 10 = all plants dead.

TABLE 9

Rice Blast and Crop Injury Ratings,
Transplant Root Soak Application

Compound	Percent Concentration of Compound in Soak Solution	Rice Blast Ratings	Crop Injury
3-Methyl-s-triazolo- (3,4-b)benzothiazole	0.05	3-	0
	0.1	4-	0.3
	0.2	3-	1.3
Aqueous Solution containing 1.0% ethanol and 0.05% polyoxyethylene sorbitan monolaurate	—	1	0.6
Water	—	1	0

EXAMPLE 130:

3-Methyl-s-triazolo(3,4-b)benzothiazole was evaluated for the control of leaf rust (*Puccinia recondita*) on wheat by seed coat application.

Quantities of wheat seed of the Monon variety were coated with liquid formulations containing the subject compounds. More particularly, two precursor formulations of each compound were utilized, a 15 percent wettable powder ("15W") and a 25 percent wettable powder ("25W"). Each was mixed with several small portions of water, about 3 percent by weight of the seed to be treated with the respective formulation. Thus, from each precursor formulation, a plurality of treating formulations was obtained varying in the amount of compound applied to the seeds treated with the respective formulation (expressed as grams of compound per 100 kilograms of seed). After treatment, the seeds were planted. Other seed, left untreated to serve as a control, was also planted. All plantings were held under normal agricultural conditions until the emerging wheat seedlings were three inches high. All plants were then inoculated with spores of leaf rust (*Puccinia recondita*) and incubated for 48 hours in a moist chamber at 65°F. The plants were again held under normal growing conditions for eight days, at which time the plants were observed for crop injury and leaf rust incidence.

The results were as set forth in the following table. Leaf rust was rated on a scale of 1—5 with 1 = heavy incidence of disease and 5 = no disease symptoms. Crop injury was not numerically rated but was noted as to type, when present.

TABLE 10
Leaf Rust and Crop Injury Ratings, Seed Coat Application

Compound	Formulation	Grams of Compound/100 kilograms of seed			
		100	200	400	600
3-Methyl-s-triazolo-(3,4-b)benzothiazole	15W	2	3	4-	N.T.*
	25W	3-	4	5	5 slight stunting
(Control)		1+			

* N.T. = not tested

EXAMPLES 131-132:

Each of 3-methyl-s-triazolo(3,4-b)benzothiazole and 3-chloro-s-triazolo(3,4-b)-benzothiazole was evaluated for control of leaf spot on wheat (*Helminthosporium sativum*). Application of the compounds was by the seed coat technique. The evaluation procedures were the same as set forth in Example 130 except that the inoculation was with *Helminthosporium sativum*. The results were as set forth in the following table.

5

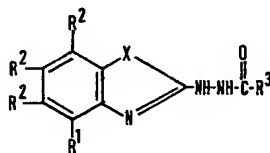
TABLE 11

Leaf Spot and Crop Injury Ratings
Seed Coat Application

Compound	Formulation	Grams of compound/100 kilograms of			
		100	200	400	600
3-Methyl-s-triazolo(3,4-b)-benzothiazole	15W	3+	3+	3+	N.T.*
	25W	3	3	3+	3+
3-Chloro-s-triazolo(3,4-b)-benzothiazole	15W	2-	3+	4+	N.T.*
	25W	1	4-	2 stunt- ing	4 stunt- ing
(Control)	—	1			

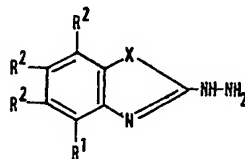
* N.T. = not tested

The 2-(2-acylhydrazino)benzoxazole and 2-(2-acylhydrazino)benzothiazole compounds to be employed as starting materials:

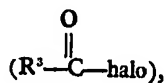


5 are themselves prepared in conventional procedures for the preparation of hydrazides. Conveniently, the corresponding 2-hydrazino compound

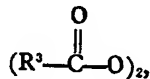
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is reacted with acyl halide

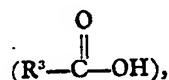


10 acyl anhydride

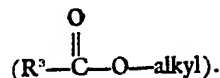


10

acid



or ester

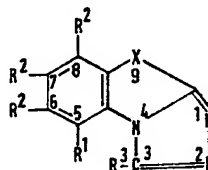


5 The reaction is conducted in accordance with conventional procedures. The 2-hydra-
 zinobenzoxazole and 2-hydrazinobenzothiazole compounds are readily prepared in
 known procedures. In one procedure, the corresponding 2-amino compound is diazo-
 10 tized and displaced by chloride, which is then displaced with hydrazine. In another,
 the mercapto group of the corresponding 2-mercapto compound is displaced with
 hydrazine: cf. *J. Chem. Soc.*, 1949, 355. In yet another procedure, an exchange
 15 amination, the amino group of the corresponding 2-amino compound is replaced
 by hydrazino: cf. *J. Gen. Chem. U.S.S.R.* (Eng. translation), Vol. 29, pg. 2036
 (1959). In an improvement of the last of these procedures, the reaction is catalyzed
 by acid, and the reactants are employed in amounts representing a ratio of one
 molecular proportion of 2-amino compound to from one to five molecular proportions
 of hydrazine, preferably about three.

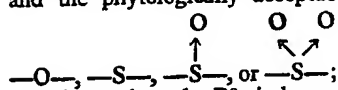
In the instance of 3-methyl-s-triazolo(3,4-b)benzothiazole, one of the compounds
 to be employed in accordance with the present invention, it has been noted that a
 20 hydrate readily forms under conditions normally used for formulating agricultural
 chemicals. More particularly, when the compound has been added to water, initially
 there has been formed a viscous fluid. Addition of further amounts of water converted
 the viscous fluid into a solution. Drying of the viscous fluid resulted in a powder which
 analyzed correctly for the monohydrate. This monohydrate in any form can be used
 25 as the active agent in accordance with the present invention; seed treatment. Other
 compounds to be employed in accordance with the present invention may also form
 hydrated substances useful in the practice of the present invention.

WHAT WE CLAIM IS:—

1. A composition comprising a surface active dispersing agent, and an active
 agent of the formula

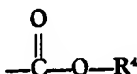


and the phytolegically acceptable acid addition salts thereof, wherein X represents



R^1 and each R^2 independently represents hydrogen, halo, alkyl of C_1-C_3 ,
 alkoxy of C_1-C_3 , or alkylthio of C_1-C_3 ;

R^3 represents amino or when R^1 is hydrogen then R^3 represents hydrogen, alkyl
 35 of C_1-C_{11} , cyclopropyl, hydroxy, alkoxy of C_1-C_3 , mercapto, alkylthio of C_1-C_3 ,
 alkylthio, propynylthio, benzylthio, halo, amino, (alkyl of C_1-C_3) amino, di(alkyl
 of C_1-C_3) amino, carbamoyl, thiocyanato, acetamido, trifluoromethyl, a radical of the
 formula



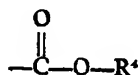
wherein R^4 represents sodium, potassium or alkyl of C_1-C_3 , halomethyl, or mono- or di(alkyl of C_1-C_3)aminomethyl;

subject to the limitations (1) that at least two R^2 's or at least one R^2 and R^3 , represent hydrogen; and (2) that when both R^3 and R^1 represent groups other than hydrogen, such groups together do not contain more than six carbon atoms.

2. The composition of claim 1 wherein X represents $-O-$, $-S-$, $\begin{array}{c} O \\ \uparrow \\ -S- \end{array}$, or $\begin{array}{c} O \\ \nearrow \\ -S- \end{array}$;

R^1 and each R^2 independently represents hydrogen, halo, alkyl of C_1-C_3 , or alkoxy of C_1-C_3 ;

R^3 represents amino or when R^1 is hydrogen then R^3 represents hydrogen, alkyl of C_1-C_{11} , cyclopropyl, hydroxy, alkoxy of C_1-C_3 , mercapto, alkylthio of C_1-C_3 , allylthio, propynylthio, benzylthio, halo, amino, (alkyl of C_1-C_3) amino, di(alkyl of C_1-C_3) amino, carbamoyl, thiocyanato, acetamido, trifluoromethyl, radical of the formula



wherein R^4 represents sodium, potassium or alkyl of C_1-C_3 ,

subject to the limitations (1) that at least two R^2 's or at least one R^2 's and R^3 represent hydrogen; and (2) that when both R^3 and the R^1 represent groups other than hydrogen, such groups together do not contain more than one carbon atom.

3. The composition of Claim 1 characterized in that at least one R^1 or R^2 is alkylthio of C_1-C_3 .

4. The composition of Claims 1 and 3 characterized in that R^4 is halomethyl or mono- or di(alkyl of C_1-C_3) aminomethyl.

5. The composition of Claims 1, 3 and 4 characterized in that when both R^3 and R^1 represent groups other than hydrogen and such groups together contain from 2 to 6 carbon atoms.

6. The composition of Claim 1 wherein the active agent is 3-methyl-s-triazolo (3,4-b) benzothiazole.

7. The composition of Claim 1 wherein the active agent is 3-methyl-s-triazolo (3,4-b) benzoxazole.

8. The composition of Claim 1 wherein the active agent is 3-chloro-s-triazolo (3,4-b) benzothiazole.

9. The method for controlling a plant-pathogenic organism which comprises applying to a locus of the organism an effective amount of an active agent having the formula I as defined in Claim 1.

10. The method for controlling a plant-pathogenic organism which comprises applying to a locus of the organism an effective amount of an active agent having the formula I as defined in Claim 2.

11. The method for controlling a plant-pathogenic organism which comprises applying to a locus of the organism an effective amount of an active agent having the formula I as defined in Claims 3, 4 and 5.

12. The method of Claim 9, wherein the plant pathogen is a fungus.

14. The method of Claim 11, wherein the plant pathogen is a fungus.

15. The method of claim 12, wherein the fungus is the casual agent of rice blast (*Piricularia oryzae*).

16. The method of Claim 13, wherein the fungus is the casual agent of rice blast (*Piricularia oryzae*).

17. The method of Claim 14, wherein the fungus is the causal agent of rice blast (*Piricularia oryzae*).

18. The method of Claim 10, wherein the active agent is 3-methyl-s-triazolo (3,4-b) benzothiazole or 3-methyl-s-triazolo (3,4-b) benzoxazole.

19. A composition as claimed in any of claims 1 to 8 and with particular reference to the examples 58 to 120, 127 to 128 and 129.

20. A method of controlling plant-pathogenic organisms as claimed in any of claims 9 to 18 and substantially as herein described with particular reference to the examples 58 to 130.

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